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**T**O LET, No. 185, North-terrace, Macquarie-street, opposite the Inner Government Domain. Apply to Mr. Fairfax, Herald Office.

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**T**O LET, a gentlemanly RESIDENCE, within one mile of the Burwood Railway Station. Vineyard alone pays the rent. Garden, orchard, and 8-acre paddock. Apply Mr. Albemarle Layard, Jamison-street.

**T**O LET, a six-stall STABLE and COACHHOUSE in Pitt-street, opposite Robertson's, coachbuilder also Board and Residence for a few respectable young

**TO BE LET,** for a term, a gentle COTTAGE, containing four rooms, water, closets, and within easy distance of Durwood station. Apply at the office of Mr. C. Mastyn's Bozard, First street.

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W. WHITTELL'S HOUSES, Bathurst-street, 102.  
Sole Agents for the Straits Settlements and F. M. S.  
Sole Agents for the Straits Settlements and F. M. S.







**AMONG THE SPIRITS.**

## THE'S FAUST.

**AMONG THE SPIRITS.**

(*From Artemus Ward's Mr. Back.*)

Mr. naburs is most heart crawly on the new fangled ideas about Spirits. Spirit-croutal Sirlocks is being lately & 4 or 5 long-haired fellers has settled here and gone into the spiritst hims exclusively. A stem was made to give the Spirit world a crack last night, but the stem failed. I o the long-haired fellers told her she was a etherer creeter & wood make a sweet mignion, wharpoor she attract him with a soft handkerchief. I o the Spirit world is full of such women. Ward is an invulnerable woman—the partner of my goys & th shairer of my sorrens. In my abusee she watcht my interests & things with a Eagle Eye. Truely it is with us as it was with Mr. & Mrs. Insoomus in the Play, to whit—

I loves with a bintle a single thaw;  
Tharts which bests me.

My naburs injoined me to attend a Spirit-croutal Sirlock at Squire Smith's. When I arrove I found the east room creak full allcinud all the old maid in the village & the long-haired fellers steeed. When I went in, I saw a young man sitting by himself, looking

ency of term

Suzi, "my friends, it's too I'm hear, & now bring on your Sperrate."

I of the long-haired ferals rises up and said he would state a few remarks. He sed man was a critter of intellect & was movin on to a Gole. Sum men had bigger brains than I, but they could not use them. I was gittin to give the Gole the soonest. Sum men was beasta & wood never git into the Gole at all. He sed the 8th War was materiel but man was immaterial, and hens man was different from the 8th War. The 8th, continered the speaker, resolves as man on its own axletree onct in 24 hours, but so man can't get out. I sed that the 8th War was a season of the ethereal nature of the kordinate branchis & so man superhuman natur becum metymorphosed as so man progress in harmonial coexistence & eventually ant humanized themselves & turned into reglar sperrate retailers. [This was verifiably applauded by the company, and as I make it a pint to get along a

d gain by aband  
ical shother

"The circusmen then drew round the table and the Sircus commment to go it. They taxed me if there was anybody in the Sperrut land which I wook like to converse with. I sed if Bill Tompkins, who was my partner in the show biznis, was sober, I should like to converse with him a few periods.

"Is the Sperrut of William Tompkins present?" asked the long-haired chaps and there was three knot on the table.

Sez, I, "William, how gose it, Old Sweetness?"

"Pretty ruff, old hos," he replidse.

That was a pleasant way we had of addressin each other when he was in the flesh.

"Air you in the show biznis, William," sed I.

He sed he was. He sed he & John Bunyan was tradin in the show biznis in connection with Mak spere, Jonson & Co's circus. He sed old Bun (meanin Mr. Bunyan) stired up the animals & ground the circus while he tended door. Occasionally Mr. Bunyan sused a comic song. The Circus was doin middlin well. Bill

written nothing

and Ben Jonson was delitin the peple with his trool  
grate ay of hosemanhip without saddul or bridel  
and the reherisn Dixey's Land & expected it would  
knock thes out of the water.

Sez I, "William, my lovely friend, can you pay  
that 13 dollars you owe me?" He sed no with one  
of the most tremenjs knock I ever experianced.

The Sircle sed he had gone. "Air you gone, Wil  
ham?" I axed. "Rayther," he replide, and I knowed  
it was no use to pursue the subjeck furder.

I then called for my father.

"How's things, daddy?"

"Middlin, my son, middlin."

"Ain't you proud of your orfurn boy?"

"Scaceely."

"Why not, my parent?"

"Becuz you hav gone to writin for the noos  
papers, my son. Bimeby you'll see all your ches  
acter for trooth and verassey. When I help you  
into the show bins I told you to dignerify that ther  
profeshun. Littnerster is low."

exciting. His own

peanut bins & liked it putty wul, tho' the climin' wather rather warm.

When the Sircle stoped they axed me what I thaw of.

Se I, "my friends I've bin into the show bins & bin again on 23 years. There's a artikil in the Constitution goin of the United States which sez in effect that everybody may think just as he darn pleases, & them is my sentiments to a hare. You dowlizs beleive this Sperrit doctrin while I think it is a little mixt. Jus' Sperrit rappe he leavcs of workin, lets his harrd work come over his face & commenis yungin his livin out to other people. He eats all the dictionaries he can find & goes round kild full of big words, scarein the wimmin folks & little children & destroyin the piece of mind of every familee he enters. He don't do nobody no good but he likes to reglar out plint on homes & people's corn beef bearril. Admittin all that, I know about the doctrin to be troo, I must say the reglar professional Sperrit rappe—them as makes

make a lucky hit.

ever encountered in my life. So sayin I put on my  
suitcoat and went home.

Respectably yours,  
ARTHURS WARD

**THE OCTOORON.**

It is with no ordinary feelings of Shagrin & indigna-  
shun that Irite you these here lines. Sum of the  
most purest feelings which actuate the human  
heart has bin trampled onto. The Amerycan flag has  
bin outraged. I've bin nussin a Adder in my Boosum.  
The fax in the kase is these here:—

A few weeks ago Irit Baldwin went to go to N.Y.  
furty git out our flamin yellor hanbills fur the Sum-  
mer kampene, & as I was percooin a newspaper on the  
kars a middel aged man in specktelukus kum & sot  
down beside onto me. He was drest in black close &  
was apparently as fine a man as ever was.

"A fine day sir," he did unto me strateway say-  
in. "Middle age, Ier, I not wishin to kommit myself  
to the."

the lessons whi

"See hee," "How fares the Ship of State in yur  
regine of country?"

"See I, 'We don't have no ships in our State—the  
kanawl is our best bolt."

He pawed a minit and then sed, "Air yu aware,  
Sir, that the kries is with us?"

"No," sez I, getting up and lookin under the seat,  
"whare is she?"

"His hear—his everywhare," he sed.

"See I, 'Why how yu tawk?' and I put up agin  
& lookt all round, "I must say my fren!" I con-  
tinpered, as I resumed my seat, "that I can't see  
nothin of no krais myself." I felt sumwat alarmed  
& arose & in a stentorian voice observed that if any  
sady or gentleman in that thar kar had a krais con-  
sidy or lessens the better piouse it to  
confer or suffer the consequences. Several indig-  
nouds snikered rite out, while a putty little damself  
rith behind me in a pine gown made the observa-

Heine says, in a

"Sit down, my fren," said the man in black close, "yu miskomprenhed nu. I meen that the peritlerial elements are arecast with black clouds, eboden a finit storm."

"Wall, repelide I," "is regard to peritlerial elements I don't know as how but what they is as good as enny other kind of elierfents. But I mabk told to say they is all a omery set & unpleasant to have round. They air powerful heavy eaters & take up a right smart chans of room, & besides they air as ugly as a reventful as a Cuscacorusan Injun, with 13 aircs in his back, as his stick." The man in black close seemed to be fine a line as ever in the world. He snilt & sed praps I was rite, tho it was the elierfents insid of elierfents that he was alluding to, & axed me what was my prinsupals?

"I haint got bny," sed I—"not a prinsupul. I meen in the show bnyas." The man in black close, I will hear observe, seemed to be as fine a man as ever was in the world.

"But I want to hear how feelin' you are."

poodle, the ra

"I saw the man in the black close, the boy & the bartender, took 'em y'under the seat out yender, pintoed 'em as e laik a lookin' gal as I ever seed.

"Seed I, '2 be shure I see her—is she mutch sicker than I?—he burst into tears and axed me if I saw this yang lady in the seat out yender, pintoed as e laik a lookin' gal as I ever seed.

"The man in black close was apparently as fine a man as ever was in the world anywhares.

"Draw closer to me," seed the man in black close.

"Let me git my money, farnest you're ax. Mush—SHOOT ME, A OCTOBER!"

"No!" seed I, gitin up in a excited nanner, "you don't say so! How long has she been in this way?"

"From her arliest infnity," seed he.

"Wall, whot upon arnt dux she doo it fur?" I inquired.

"She can't help it," seed the man in black close.

"It's the brand of Kane."

"Wall, she'd better stop drinkin' Kane's brandy," replied.

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FROM A WANDERING REPORTER

The first thing that naturally suggests itself to the visitor, if he be a man who has seen much of the interior of the colony, is, what on earth could have induced the tree-selectors to come here. No doubt there is good soil, no more than that, it is an exceedingly rich soil, as rich as any to be found in the country, but then there is the getting to it. There is the felling the timber, and then the getting rid of it when it is done, for throwing the tree down is no small matter, and the labour is enormous. You select the kind of almost perfect tree, with which a man must regard a tree lying along his ground that is 90 feet feet long in the barrel before reaching a bough, and which is 42 feet in circumference at the thickest end; think what a wall 14 feet high is, and then fancy a log of that thickness. One of the settlers here, Mr. Noble, showed me a tree not a dozen yards from the front of his house, of the dimensions above given, and most woefully did he regard it as he shook his head and wondered what on earth they were to do with it now they had got it down. Nor is this an isolated case, for within every twenty or thirty acres one of these heavy fathers of the forest is to be found. Those who have been down here speaking to on the subject have been told of no zone in their estimate of the expense of clearing this land. No sooner had I seen it than I was at once convinced that it would not be cleared under £25 an acre at the least, and that without stumping; and in subsequent conversations with the selectors, I have been assured that £25 per acre is about a fair estimate of the cost of clearing. What an excellent chance for the poor man who was to receive such vast profits? Why the poor man would starve before he had an acre cleared, or so much as a cabbage grown, his only consolation being that he had himself in the hollow of some fourteen feet on his own ground, and in doing so on some pathetic epitaph, praying for sympathy for his fate, and calling for vengeance on the great deluder who got him into the mess.

widely misled these people; but certainly the impression that has gone abroad amongst the free electors here, since Mr. Robertson's visit and speeches, has been that the Government were about to propose the remission of the balance of the purchase-money—that is to say, that the yearly interest paid on that balance should go in reduction of the principal. Mr. Robertson may have been misunderstood, or, in the warmth of the electioneering contest he may have said more than he intended; but, whether or not, the impression has been expected, and is raised in your minds almost the first question asked is—What are the Government going to do on or to?" You will see by this that we are gradually drifting on to the time which you pointed to in your leading columns when the question of free selection was under discussion—when a pressure that they would be unable to resist would be brought to bear upon the Government, and would compel the nation to meet the amounts due. This is the small cloud on the horizon, and a man's hand that betokens what will not be long following.

He has said that the land is very rich, and that the brush lands of the interior it is exceedingly so, from the very large admixture of decomposed vegetable matter with the soil, causing it to resemble the rich compost that gardeners use for valuable pot plants more than ordinary cultivation ground. This richness, however, is against it, in so far as wheat growing is concerned. As yet nothing like a promising crop of wheat has been raised on any one of the selections. To be sure the last two seasons have been unfavourable throughout the colony, and it was not to be expected that Kangaroo would have proved an exception. The man told me that he had sown wheat six feet high, when the soil attacked it and rendered it valueless. That is about the only crop, as the result of the wheat-growing of the last two years, and in the face of the disappointment the settler "in the tropics" of "better crops as well as better times. There is no doubt, however, who have been candid enough to express to me their fear that this will not prove to be a wheat-growing country; and my own impression is to the same effect. Even in the low-lying brush lands payable crops of wheat have never been raised until after the soil had been sweetened and somewhat improved by a succession of other crops, and in those instances the soil was hardly as rich as that of the Kangaroo. Roots and tubers are raised in very great abundance. The crop of potatoes during the last season has been something enormous, the tubers being not only large but of exquisite quality, having the appearance of balls of fine white flour after cooking. As a proof of the size, I may mention that Mr. Harcourt, the real original self-selector on this spot, raised a specimen of one of his hundred weight, the average weight of one lb. for each tuber, and some of the average of one lb. for each tuber. Turnips and carrots are also grown of an enormous size, and all produce flourish most luxuriantly. I have no doubt that very heavy weights of onions will also be obtained, but this is a crop that has not yet been tried.

It will no doubt be asked why, if potatoes can be raised in such quantity, and of such quality, and if numerous roads grow so abundantly, that the selectors should not go head-head. The answer is simply this, that they have no road by which their produce can be brought to market at such a reasonable cost as will pay them for growing and for cost of transport. Some of them have been recently brought in from Herrina, and have been sold there, and in the neighbourhood at from £3 to £3 10s. per ton. Kangaloon is distant from Herrina twenty miles, but to reach the latter town the road is so bad over the first half of the distance, that it is with difficulty traversed in two days, whilst from its wet and swampy character it is impossible to take a heavier load than two tons at the very outside. Two days to go and two to return, with a man and a boy and a team of eight bullocks, merely for the sake of getting 3s. per hundredweight of potatoes after they are grown, taken altogether does not offer a very brilliant prospect for the cultivator. But besides this, there are only very few who are in a position to avail themselves of even this precarious means of turning their produce into money, or of offering the first belt of selections there really is to be made, which, as a dry can pass, since the selection is also made by horses, and the road from the selection to the shore is a terrible track, and crosses over fallen timber, roots, and other obstructions, and the bags, in the most primitive manner. The greater part of the selectors are completely shut out from the miserable apology for a road that at present exists, unless they choose to hump their potatoes out of the bush by the hundredweight on their own shoulders, or pack them out on horseback. Either a lively mode of procedure in either instance, and the worst of it is that this is a state of things that is likely to exist for a long time to come, since the character of the country is such that in the open ground a road can only be made at a great expense, whilst through the forest that skirts the swamp, it will take a large sum only to clear a line of road, to say nothing of making the frequent boggy places at all passable for drays.

sassafras seems to be the favorite tree for use amongst the settlers. Their huts are principally built of it, and a great deal of the fencing is of sassafras. Its slabs have a much lighter, neater, and handsomer appearance than those of the iron-bark or stringy-bark, being of a light yellow tint, and whilst equally as durable as stringy-bark, it is not above half as heavy in specific gravity. It has also the advantage of being more easily worked, since sawn boards of sassafras can be planed, and made up into tables, doors, &c., almost as readily as can those of Oregon pine.

Thus, whether the *toal* is carried along the hill tops, or whether it be taken along the forest land that borders the swamp, it can only be made at great expense, and even then it will be, from the rotten nature of the ground, all but impassable in anything like drooping weather. Towards the coast they are only some thirty miles from Wollongong; but on this side the hills are so preoccupied at one part of the road as to be utterly impracticable for anything like traffic. One of the men upon whom I had to rely to help me up to settle he brought a dray with about a ton weight of goods on it. On reaching the mountains, one-half the goods—those that could be most handily carried by the men themselves—were taken off the dray, leaving certainly not more than half a ton behind. With this load, by putting twenty-two bullocks into the team, and by the most strenuous exertions of some five or six men driving the cattle or chocking the wheels whenever there was a temporary lull in the animals' efforts, they managed to scramble up the mountains, though how it was done the individual in question remains in blissful ignorance to this hour, though one thing he noted was that the majority of the bullocks went up the hill on their knees, after the fashion of Buddhist pilgrims. At present all the supplies required are brought from Wollongong. The journey to the mountains is not enough, but from that point they have to be carried down the hillsides on sledges or on horses. Anything like a road in this direction is utterly hopeless, for the most careful examination has not yet been able to discover a more practicable route than that by the mountains, and here again they "live in hopes." Their hope is in the Hon. John Robertson, and there is a touching simplicity about their faith in that hon. gentleman that is quite affecting. To him they sing jubilate hymns for the land they enjoy, to him they address their invocations for "something more"—the remission of the *tax*, and the making of a road. No doubt the hon. gentleman would be willing enough to clap them down amongst the minor roads, or the roads other than main roads that there is always such a squabble about in the Parliament, if he only knew how much about the road they were asking for. One of our clutches of his selection chickens who are equally clamorous in some other quarter. In the meantime, though fine words, as it is said, butter no parsnips, they don't make the parsnips any the less palatable; the free selectors of Kangaroo have hit upon the very weakest part of the Hon. John Robertson's character. If there is anything the hon. gentleman likes, next to singing his own praises, it is to hear them sing by other people. Take him with the git and rub him down the way of the fur and you've got him at your own price. Why he has even been cited by Macpherson when that gentleman had sopped him down gently and cautiously, and the Kangaroos at this time as applied are doing so to the hon. Secretary. As for the very numerous signed petition to the Secretary for Lands, they have prayed that gentleman to allow the name of the township that has been laid out here to be "Robertson," in order that the name of that great benefactor of his species might live for ever recorded in these imperishable annals of his country, the maps of the Survey Office. Well I, for one, think that no more graceful tribute could be paid to the hon. gentleman, or no more fitting reward could be found for his vast services; and I hope, therefore, that the hon. Secretary for Lands will yield to the humble petition of those who declare that they will do as they do, and pray—"which means that, what is this done, there will be something done to what for."

Talking of conditions reminds me that a petition has been got up to the Secretary for Works, requesting him to have a station on the line at Mr. Oxley's township. The five selectors have been asked to believe that a station at the spot will do them an immense deal of benefit. It is certainly about a couple of miles nearer for them, but what they want is not a saving of two miles on a passable road, but the actual provision of a road by which they can get their produce out from the farms to the railway line. If they have that, a mile more or less will be no object. It will be some considerable time before they will have such a road as will permit of their bringing in heavy loads to market, so that if they are wise they will turn their attention to the production of commodities more valuable in proportion to their bulk than potatoes and hay. In almost every field I visited I saw more or less of the excellent beam, hanging drying in the chimney nook. It was in capital condition, firm, and of good colour, and in every case the pig had been fed solely upon potatoes. A hundredweight of such beam as I saw would fetch very nearly as much in the market as a ton of potatoes, and whilst one could be packed on a horse, the other would require a whole team of bullocks. There, again, as more land is cleared, dairying can be carried on. At present there is this drawback to it, that if cattle are turned out beyond the fences the chances are they will never be seen again in the dense brush; consequently for dairying purposes they will have to be kept in the paddocks, and green crops grow most luxuriantly, and there will be no need to have any in cultivation then; first, they will give a fold of hay, converted into butter, and next they will give the ground for preparation which is absolutely essential if the cultivation of what is to be fairly tested. With regard to maize, doubts have been expressed whether it could be grown here. The frosts set in so early and last so long that there is danger that before the cob could ripen the plant would be cut off. Some experiments with the small or ninety-day corn will be tried this next season.

potato diet will admit. Many of them have now been prescribed three years in occupation, and up to the present time the occupation has given no return. How long it will be before there is any harvest is one of those secrets still buried in the womb of time, and dependent to some extent on the will of the antecost of the Lands Department. The produce is on the ground, but, alas, it represents nothing, not an abatement of taxes, nor are there means of bringing it to the market so anxiously open to receive it. Most of the selectors have from twenty to fifty tons of potatoes dug up this last season, and as there are not anything like the number of pigs requisite to feed them off, the result will be that some hundreds of tons of valuable food will be lost. I was told of one man who offered his harvest of potatoes, some thirty tons, at 12s. 6d. per ton, to take them off the ground; and there are many who would be only too glad to get 20s. per ton. Any enterprising individual who requires large quantities of potatoes for food, or for stock, might find it advantageous in getting it in market, may obtain somewhere between 1800 and 2000 tons at that price.

A PUBLIC meeting of the subscribers and members of the Church of England was held last night in the Infant Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, "to receive the report of the committee, and to devise measures for the immediate completion of the edifice." There was a crowded attendance, and among those present who did not take part in the proceedings, were several members of the Legislature and of the Bar, a number of the clergy of the Anglican Church, as well as many of the most influential members of that communion resident in and near Sydney. His Excellency the Governor, who was accompanied by Lord John Taylor, occupied the chair.

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from God to incite them to be forward in finishing a building which will serve as a monument of their faith, and be the means of conveying the glad tidings of salvation to countless thousands who hereafter may reside on or visit these shores.

St. Andrew's Cathedral Building Fund.			
Receipts and Disbursements for 1963, 1964, and 1964.			
Dr.—			
December 31.—To subscriptions received this year	...	...	\$694 4 6
1963.			
December 31.—Ditto ditto	...	...	406 3 4
1964.			
December 31.—Ditto ditto	...	...	491 8 4
			\$1692 4 0
Cr.—			
December 31, 1963.			
By: paid balance due to treasurer	...	...	\$694 4 6
Paid into St. George	...	...	37 16 4
Wood carver	...	...	119 7 8
Oak	...	...	824 7 8
Paint window	...	...	200 2 0
Wine-work for ditto	...	...	90 10 0
Flight of ditto	...	...	33 8 0
Carving for ditto	...	...	122 0 0
Architect (commission)	...	...	123 0 0
Collector, ditto	...	...	35 3 0
Advertiser	...	...	20 13 6
Interest over draft	...	...	17 18 6
Gifts to St. Andrew	...	...	14 14 0
Young and Williams	...	...	5 9 0
Balance in hand	...	...	1 12 4

THE BISHOP OF SYDNEY said: He was delighted to see this magnificent meeting, and most cordially believed that the object which he had in view would be accomplished. He thought that we should at least lay the foundation of those proceedings which would issue in the completion of the long-delayed Cathedral of St. Andrew. (Applause.) The Bishop then read the preface to the book which he judiciously entitled his book "The Cathedral of the Nineteenth Century," and it was proper that we, who were assembled to take measures for the erection of a cathedral, should read the book which we were building in the nineteenth century and for the nineteenth century. The utilitarian character of this age might require that we should give an answer to the question, "What is the use of a cathedral?" But in the completion of the cathedral, we might be asked, "What is the benefit to be derived from such a building?" He then turned upon the utilitarianism of the age, and said that the nineteenth century enjoyed that we were in a position to give a more satisfactory and decisive reply to such a question than could have been given some years ago—that it was the duty of the nineteenth century to give a more rational and logical answer to the question, "What is the use of a cathedral?" He then said that the utilitarianism of the age was not the only one that could claim assistance from the aesthetic laws of music and of architecture, but we could meet the utilitarianism of the age on its own ground, and say to him that there were many advantages to be derived from the principles of the cathedral institutions. Dr. Pusey long ago wrote a work on the prospective advantages of cathedral institutions.

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who had been in time to time presided over the administration of this colony as Governor, and also of the various religious, educational and benevolent institutions. The tomb of the late Bishop would be placed within it. The five columns would commemorate the five Australian Bishops, and the munificent offerings of the people of the colony. The Bishop, in his address, dwelt on the character of the church, and the character of this country. He could not refrain from alluding to the Reformation—that this cathedral might "ever maintain the worship and promote the glory of Almighty God; that Christ's holy Gospel may be diligently taught; that the sacraments of the Christian religion rightly administered by learned and grave men, who, after the example of the primitive Church, may assist the Bishop as his presbytery in all weighty matters; that the youth of both sexes may be educated and instructed, and infirm suitably provided for; and that from each cathedral church, as the spiritual metropolis of the diocese, "all works of piety and charity may be promoted, and the peace, order, concord and common advantage and happiness of the subjects of this realm." Thus might it be. He had much pleasure in moving. "That the report which has been read, together

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The resolution was put and carried unanimously. Mr. W. H. STEVEN said as the chairman said, like England, expect that every man would do his duty, he (Mr. STEVEN) would not shrink from doing so. He proposed "That the progress which has been made since the last public meeting in the erection of the windows and in the preparation of the church for the purpose of having the building erected for the intended and desired object." Anyone on examining the state of the Cathedral would find that there was no difficulty in finishing it within the period mentioned so far as to fit it for the purpose of having the windows erected for the intended purpose, and he believed the money required could be easily raised. He did not think it necessary to continue the subscriptions to a few gentlemen, all about the same amount, and he proposed that the committee be empowered to go to work at once and in earnest. The Rev. Mr. STEPHENS had great pleasure in seconding the resolution, and he thought that the progress made in the meeting would be an augury of the successful and respectful issue of the undertaking.

Mr. Judge DOWLING, in common with a large number of the inhabitants of the colony, brought it a disgrace to the colony to allow the natives to be so long without a church. As a boy he had played upon its foundations, and he felt that he had then expected to be present at a meeting held to provide for its completion. He suggested that the ladies who in getting aid for such purposes were so much more successful than gentlemen should be requested to collect £2000 for the purchase of an organ. The lady of his Lordship the Bishop, joined by the wives of the clergy, and aided by other ladies, might form a committee with this object. The time had arrived when all should do their utmost in the good work.

Mr. Robinson was agreed to unanimously. He then, on behalf of the members of the Church of England scattered throughout the various parishes of this vast diocese, said he believed all would sympathise with that portion of our members who were erecting a dreadful calamity, were now seeking to provide the means of rebuilding their cathedrals. Our sympathies as Christians could not be refused, knowing the great loss, and what they would weep with should the delay in finishing St. Andrew's partly to the neglect of the mother country in so long withholding a despatch from the colony, and to architectural mistakes which would have been avoided had the members agreed with the proposal to borrow money for its completion, and appealed to the clergy to impress upon their laic brethren in the several parishes the necessity of aiding the mother country in this noble and patriotic enterprise. The members of Sydney alone, but to stand as a symbol of the unity of the Christian Church. It was our duty to show our sense of the importance of this duty, by assisting to finish the Cathedral of St. Andrew's, and to show that the Church of England in this diocese must regard as the symbol of the unity of the Christian body.

The Rev. W. Stace seconded the resolution, accepted the same, and said that he had been throughout the discussion where would do the same. He had no doubt that the purpose of the meeting could be easily attained. There would be an advantage in bringing the subject before the various parishes of the diocese, and to show that the Church was a body of members met. We should now go to work with a firm determination to finish the building. He believed there were architectural reasons why a large cathedral should be erected, and he thought it was his duty to show that the late Bishop Broughton that he did not think of raising an ignoble structure although it might have been finished at a much earlier period, but that he was now erecting a noble and magnificent building, the finest building in the Southern Hemisphere. If it had been so well with regard to the Cathedral the Church of England had done much in the various districts of the diocese. The Cathedral of St. Andrew's was named in the name of Bishop Broughton, and not only should it be regarded as a symbol of unity between members of the Church, but also between members of the various dioceses, and to show that they were past to the future. He hoped to see the building completed in less than two years.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

At the next meeting the ladies of the church were asked to consider the idea of the ladies of the church should be invited to form a committee for raising money themselves a sum sufficient to provide an organ worthy of the Cathedral. Sir hoped the ladies would have a fair share of this entirely to themselves, and he had no doubt the lady of the church would do her duty as clerk, guided by others, would carry out the object successfully.

SIR ALFRED STEPHEN approved of the idea, and seconded the resolution. He had such faith in the efficiency of the ladies of the church, that he was sure they would almost imagine the tones of the organ now within hearing, and was sure it would be up as soon as the cathedral was finished, and that within twelve months all would have an opportunity of worshipping the Almighty in that edifice.

He was sure that the ladies of the church would do their money required, whether borrowed or not, would quickly be subscribed, and he suggested that the meeting be adjourned until this day two months, to ascertain what progress had been made by the ladies of the church.

He believed that at that time all the money necessary would come in, and be ready to expend.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. E. DEAR THOMSON moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to Sir John Young for presiding upon this occasion. We had been indebted to his Exceedency on this occasion for the eloquence, ability, and dignity of his address, and for the interest and interest of the meeting which he had presided over. It was his Exceedency that he was glad to see so large and enthusiastic an assembly, and he congratulated the Bishop upon its success. It had been a source of grief to him (Mr. Thomson) that this work had been entrusted with greater energy, but he now saw a cheerful band of workers, and he was glad to see the work finally achieved. He was disposed to throw a damp upon the proposal to borrow. Considering that the colony had a population of 400,000, a very large section of which was of the African race, he was disposed to be an absolute stranger that we could not obtain from them sufficient to complete this work in a very brief period.

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## 5.

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